- (b) You are the insured's natural child, and the insured and your mother or father went through a ceremony which would have resulted in a valid marriage between them except for a *legal impediment* described in § 404.346(a).
- (c) You are the insured's natural child and your mother or father has not married the insured, but the insured has either acknowledged in writing that you are his or her child, been decreed by a court to be your father or mother, or been ordered by a court to contribute to your support because you are his or her child. In the case where the insured is deceased, the acknowledgement, court decree, or court order must have been made before his or her death. For purposes of determining whether the conditions of entitlement are met throughout the first month as stated in §404.352(a), the written acknowledgement, court decree, or court order will be considered to have occurred on the first day of the month in which it actually occurred.
- (d) Your mother or father has not married the insured but you have evidence other than the evidence described in paragraph (c) of this section to show that the insured is your natural father or mother. Additionally, you must have evidence to show that the insured was either living with you or contributing to your support at the time you applied for benefits. See §404.366 for an explanation of the terms living with and contributing to your support. If the insured is not alive at the time of your application you must have evidence to show that the insured was either living with you or contributing to your support when he or she died.

[44 FR 34481, June 15, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 65540, Oct. 3, 1980; 49 FR 24115, June 12, 1984]

§404.356 Who is the insured's legally adopted child.

You may be eligible for benefits as the insured's child if you were legally adopted by the insured. If you were legally adopted after the insured's death by his or her surviving spouse you may also be considered the insured's legally adopted child.

§ 404.357 Who is the insured's stepchild.

You may be eligible for benefits as the insured's stepchild if, after your birth, your natural or adopting parent married the insured. The marriage between the insured and your parent must be a valid marriage under State law or a marriage which would be valid except for a legal impediment described in §404.346(a). If the insured is alive when you apply, you must have been his or her stepchild for at least 1 year immediately preceding the day you apply. For purposes of determining whether the conditions of entitlement are met throughout the first month as stated in §404.352(a)(2)(i), you will be considered to meet the one year durarequirement throughout the tion month in which the anniversary of the marriage occurs. If the insured is not alive when you apply, you must have been his or her stepchild for at least 9 months immediately preceding the day the insured died. This 9-month requirement will not have to be met if the marriage between the insured and your parent lasted less than 9 months under the conditions described §404.335(a)(2).

[48 FR 21928, May 16, 1983]

§404.358 Who is the insured's grandchild or stepgrandchild.

(a) *Grandchild and stepgrandchild defined.* You may be eligible for benefits as the insured's grandchild or

stepgrandchild if you are the natural child, adopted child, or stepchild of a person who is the insured's child as defined in §§ 404.355 through 404.357, or §404.359. Additionally, for you to be grandchild stepgrandchild, your natural or adoptive parents must have been either deceased or under a disability, as defined in §404.1501(a), at the time your grandparent or stepgrandparent became entitled to old-age or disability benefits or died; or if your grandparent or stepgrandparent had a period of disability that continued until he or she became entitled to benefits or died, at the time the period of disability began. If your parent is deceased, for purposes of determining whether the conditions of entitlement are met throughout the